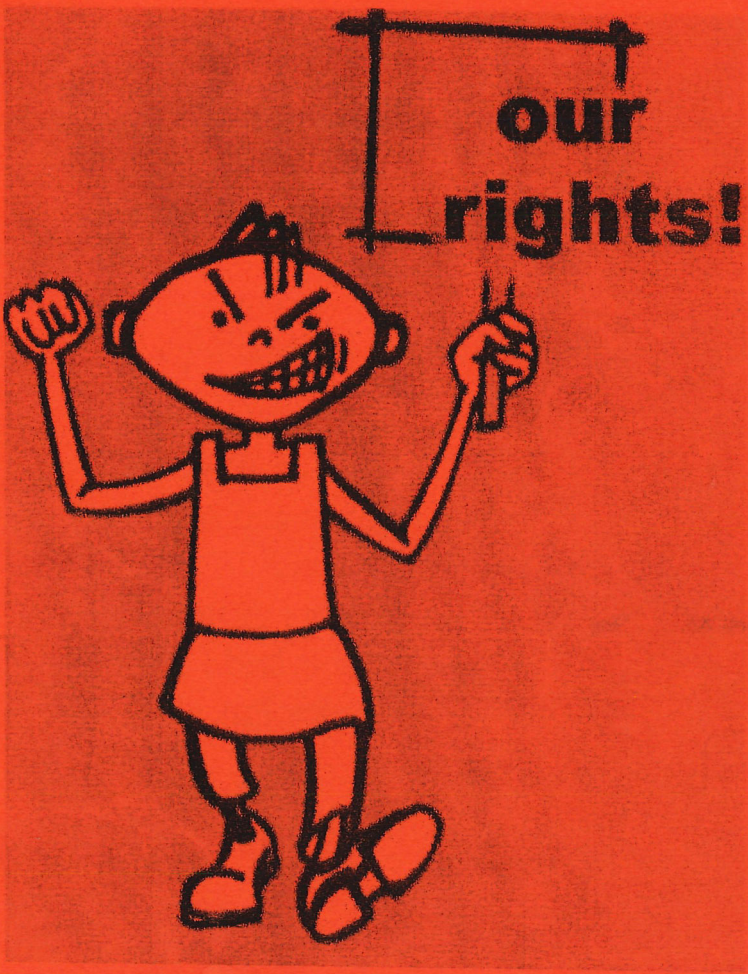
activists rights guide



no-WTO protests
14-15 november 2002

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1. Introduction

This factsheet has been put together to help inform you of your legal rights and of police powers. It is not comprehensive and you should not rely on it rather than seeking legal advice. It is, however, a good source of basic legal knowledge for activists and other targets of police harassment and violence.

If you have any queries about your legal rights, there will be a Legal Tent at the protests where you can get more information. Legal Observers (with stickers and clipboards) will be roaming around throughout the demonstration to help people who ve been subjected to (or witnessed) police violence give statements and details, to provide support for those arrested and detained, and to assist with any follow-up complaints or charges against the police. If you ve been involved in or witnessed a particular incident with the police, find a Legal Observer or go to the Legal Tent and make a statement as soon as you can.

There will also be telephone legal support during the no-WTO demonstrations. Phone numbers will be put up on the no-WTO website [http://www.nowto.cat.org.au] closer to the event and handed out both at convergence in Sydney and during the protests.

Remember that everyone has the basic right to social and political participation through engaging in acts of direct democracy. This right to participatory democracy without unreasonable restrictions is acknowledged by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 25). Just as the state seeks routinely to repress dissent, so too we must regularly assert our rights to political participation — even if this involves breaking bad laws or laws that are repressively enforced.

2. Practical tips

Asserting your rights to political participation is often a matter of tactics rather than law. Recent demonstrations (s-11, M-1) show the police are favoring the use of paramilitary strategies — using violence and physical force to break up groups of people at protests — rather than simply arresting and laying criminal charges against individual offenders. Your ability to assert your rights may depend on the context — for example, it may not be practical to refuse a search when you are isolated from others and surrounded by police. Some important practical implications to consider include:

Good collective planning: Planning is important for assessing risks/problems and carrying out effective actions. Work and communicate with your affinity groups prior to and during the demonstrations to make sure that everyone is clear about what is happening. Consider the ways police routinely infiltrate activist groups and their use of surveillance to monitor communication systems prior to the protest and take the necessary precautions. See http://security.tao.ca/personal/ for good activist security tips.

Anonymity: Police routinely video and monitor people at public demonstrations, so it is worth considering the benefits of masking. Masking and costuming only work effectively if used by a large number of people at demonstrations and may go some way toward preventing police from targeting you, and others in your affinity group, for special attention and surveillance at future events.

Look out for each other: Stick together during the protest. Act in solidarity to make sure that people don t get isolated from others and surrounded by police. Have someone keep an eye on you and make sure you keep an eye on them. This is important not only to ensure your physical safety, but also to make sure that there is someone who can support/witness your claims of police violence or abuse of police powers.

Keep track of people arrested: If you see someone being arrested, try and find out which station they are being taken to and whether you can do anything to help them. It is a good idea to have someone in your affinity group watch your arrest, take care of your stuff, and follow you to the police station for support. Otherwise pass on the information to the Legal Observers as soon as possible.

Record details of events: If you witness any police violence try to find out the names of the police and protestors involved and write down notes about what you saw. Let the people know that you witnessed what happened and encourage them to make a statement for a later complaint. Look out for Legal Observers who can help you take down details and statements during the protests.

Dress and prepare practically: In anticipation of possible police violence, wear clothes that won t easily tear or get caught. If you have long hair that can be grabbed or pulled, make sure that it is tied back. Consider removing jewellery and body piercing that could get caught, pulled or broken. Remember that the likelihood of being searched by police at a demonstration is much higher than usual. Make sure that you do not carry any illegal drugs, pocketknives, tools, or anything else that may be illegal or construed as a weapon during the protest.

Arrestable actions and criminal convictions: Before the demonstration, consider whether or not you want to participate in arrestable actions. There may be lots of good reasons to do so, but keep in mind that arrest has personal consequences - including possible imprisonment, fines, damage to future employment prospects, restrictions on overseas travel.

3. Police powers

Identification

Police have the right to ask you to identify yourself, but in most cases you don t have to do so.

You *do not* have to identify yourself unless:

¥ you are arrested
¥ you are under 18 and police suspect you of carrying or consuming alcohol in public.[1]
¥ you are driving a car[2]
¥ you unreasonably refuse a breath test when driving a car[3]
¥ you are suspected of involvement in a traffic offence[4]
¥ police are trying to serve a fine default warrant[5]
¥ police reasonably believe you may be a witness to a serious crime[6]

It is generally not an offence to use an assumed name or a nickname unless you are trying to mislead police by doing so.

Remember that you also have the right to ask the police officer their name and rank — if you ask, make sure you remember or write down what they say.

Police Questioning

You have the right to not answer police questions — the right to remain silent. Say no comment to every question.

Police ask questions for two reasons — to get you to admit to an offence or to get you to implicate someone else in an offence. All communications with police can be used as evidence against you or someone else — including any justifications or political speeches that you make to them. It is hardly ever in your interests, or in the interests of others at the demonstration, to answer police questions or speak with police.

Police may threaten you with arrest if you refuse to go with them to the station for questioning . You do not have to go to a police station unless you decide you want to go or you are arrested.

If arrested, it is important that you don t answer any questions (other than your name and address) or sign any statements until you get independent legal advice (see below). This includes conversations with police both at the time of arrest and in the police van on the way to the station.

Police Searches

A body or property search is a serious invasion of privacy and is used by police to try and implicate you in an offence. Remember that police can only search you if:

¥ you consent
¥ you are arrested
¥ they reasonably suspect you of carrying something stolen or intended to be used for a serious crime.[7]
¥ they reasonably suspect you have a knife or dangerous implement.[8]
¥ they reasonably suspect you (or your vehicle) has a prohibited drug[9]
¥ they have a written search warrant.

If you feel that a search is unreasonable and want to refuse, make sure that you have friends and witnesses with you. Keep in mind that police will often lie about their reasonable suspicions for searching you. If police *do* search you make sure:

¥ you ask them (and make a note of) what offence you are reasonably suspected of committing
¥ you note the location of the search (street names and numbers)
¥ you note the name and local area command of the officer[s] that search you.
¥ that the police record that you did not consent to the search.

[1] s.11, 5A —5B *Summary Offences Act* 1988
[2] s. 129 *Motor Traffic Act Regulation*
[3] s. 4E(2)(2a) & (6) *Motor Traffic Act*
[4] s.5(3) *Motor Traffic Act*
[5] s.104 *Fines Act* 1996
[6] s.563 *Crimes Act* 1900
[7] s.357E *Crimes Act* 1900
[8] s.28A *Summary Offences Act* 1988
[9] s.37(4) *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act* 1985

4. Arrest & Detention

Arrest

Being arrested means that you are taken into police custody. You can be arrested if the police find you committing an offence, or if they have reasonable suspicion that you have or are about to commit an offence.

Police can arrest you:

- by taking hold of you
- by telling you that you are under arrest
- by issuing you with a written warrant

If you are in doubt, ask police if you are being arrested. Remember that you need not go with police unless you are arrested.

Police are allowed to use reasonable force to prevent you from breaking the law or to arrest you. Keep in mind that once you are arrested it is a further offence to resist or abuse the police.

Your Rights in Police Custody

After you have been arrested police will usually take you to the nearest police station. There are some important rights that you have and should always assert when in police custody:

right to remain silent — you have the right to remain silent and to refuse to answer all police questions except your name and address. It is important that you exercise this right [see below].

right to a phone call and support - you have the right to have a friend, relative and/or lawyer with you while arrested and/or being questioned by police.[10] Legal Support phone numbers will be handed out at convergence, given to police stations before the protests, and distributed widely throughout the demonstrations.

right to have an adult present (if you are under 18) - if you are under 18 you have the right to have an adult with you that you trust. Police cannot interview you without an adult present. Ask to speak with someone from the Legal Aid Young Offenders Advice Line. They can provide free legal advice and be contacted on 1800 101 810.

right to have someone from the Aboriginal Legal Service (ALS) present (if you are ATSI) - if you are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, police must contact the closest Aboriginal legal aid organisation. [11] Ask to have someone from the ALS present for advice and support. They can be contacted on (02) 9318 2122.

right to an interpreter —if English is not your first language, you have a right to an interpreter. Make sure that anyone in custody with you who might need an interpreter is aware of this right.

Detention

Police can detain you for up to four hours after arrest for questioning, but you still have the right to remain silent and to refuse to answer their questions.

These four hours , however, can be extended by time out periods — for example, waiting for people to arrive, phone calls, or talking with your lawyer. Many people are currently held in police detention for up to eight hours under this rule.

Police Questioning, Statements and Interviews

Once at the station, police may want you (or pressure you) to answer questions, participate

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[10] s.356N *Crimes Act* 1900 *Regulation* 1998

[11] r. 28 *Crimes (Detention after Arrest)*

[12] s.9 *Bail Act* 1978

[13] s.8(2)(a) *Bail Act* 1978

in an interview, or give a statement. It is rarely in your interests to answer questions or give statements to the police as it is always used as evidence against you later on in court.

It is important to remember that you have the *right to remain silent.* You are not required to answer any questions or make any statements to the police — make sure you say no comment to every question except for your name and address. Remember that there is no such thing as an off the record conversation with the police — everything can be recorded and used as evidence against you in court later on.

Also remember that police fabricate and falsify evidence. If you *do* answer questions, participate in an interview or make a statement, *do not* sign it if:

- ¥ it is inaccurate or incomplete
- ¥ the interview was preceded by threats or promises made by police
- ¥ there are blank spaces in the written record
- ¥ you don t understand what you are signing or what you are agreeing to

If you make and sign a statement, make sure that you get a copy. Also, if you are charged, make sure that you get a copy of the charge sheet. Both of these documents will help you prepare your legal defence for court as soon as possible.

Bail

Bail is a promise that you will turn up to your court date in return for the police releasing you from custody. Police must inform you of how you go about getting released on bail.

Bail can only be refused when:

- ¥ you have committed a serious offence (including robbery, murder, and drug trafficking)[12]
- ¥ police think that you might not turn up to court (for example, if they are uncertain of your identity, or if you have previousl breached bail).[13]
- ¥ if there is an outstanding warrant for your arrest.

If police refuse you bail you must be taken to a magistrate on the next working day or as soon as possible.

Sometimes police may try and impose conditions to your bail.[14] One standard condition imposed in NSW is that you must not leave the state until the matter has been dealt with at court. If you are from interstate it is very important that you ask the police to change this condition. Other special conditions may include an agreement that you do not return to the site of the protest.

You can agree to these conditions if you want — bail conditions are often rough justice and you may have to take what you can get. However, you should not agree to any conditions that are unreasonable or beyond your financial means.

If you don t agree with bail conditions you can attempt to negotiate with the police or refuse bail. If you refuse bail the police will not release you. They will take you before a magistrate on the next working day where you can argue against the bail conditions. Keep in mind that if arrested on Friday 15 November, this may involve a weekend in police custody.

Remember that it is an offence to breach bail conditions. If you breach bail and are arrested, you may have difficulty getting bail again.[15]

[14] s. 8(2)(b)(ii) *Bail Act* 1978

[15] s.8(2)(a) *Bail Act* 1978

5. Common offences

Trespass: It is an offence to enter and/or remain upon premises after you have been asked to leave by the owner or their representative (security guard/property manager/police acting on the owner s behalf).[16]

Breach of peace: One of the most commonly used and abused charges. Police have the power to intervene to stop damage to property or to stop a fight. Contrary to common police practice, this power does not entitle police to take you away somewhere - they can only take you away if they arrest and intend to charge you with an offence.

Disobeying a direction to move on: Police can now give a reasonable direction to move people on to prevent obstruction, harassment or intimidation.[17] Before arrest can be made, police must identify themselves and two directions must be given with warnings that failure to comply is an offence. However, this power does not authorise police to give directions in relation to an apparently genuine demonstration , industrial dispute, procession or assembly.[18]

Obstruction: This is often used by police to get people out of the away during protests. It is an offence to prevent the free movement of a person, vehicle or vessel in a public place. [19]

Offensive behaviour and/or language: It is an offence to behave offensively or use offensive language in, near, or within hearing distance from, a public place.[20] This includes swearing or singing obscene lyrics - even if you think the language is commonly used and far from offensive.

Resist or hinder police: It is an offence to resist or hinder police (or incite someone else to do so) when executing their duties — including during the making of an arrest. [21] To resist is to oppose with force. To hinder is to make the police action more difficult to carry out. It is not an offence to passively resist arrest or to run away before the arrest is made.

Assault police: Remember that assault can be both physical and/or verbal (for example, threatening police with violence). Even touching police in a way that you may not consider threatening, or pushing them away when they are hurting someone, can and has been considered assault . Penalties for this offence are quite severe.[22]

Damage to property: it is an offence to damage or destroy the property of another person.[23]

Graffiti/Stenciling/Postering: it is an offence to graffiti, stencil or put up posters and stickers on buildings, structures or roads without the consent of the owner. Note that graffiti with spray paint[24] (or possessing spray paint with the intention of damaging property[25]) is considered a more serious offence than postering, stickering and chalking.[26]

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[16] s.4 *Inclosed Lands Protection Act* 190. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units for prescribed premises , 5 penalty units for other premises [N.B - 1 penalty unit = $110]

[17] s.28F *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 2 penalty units

[18] s.28G *Summary Offences Act* 1988

[19] s.6 *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 4 penalty units

[20] s.4 *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 6 penalty units and/or 3 months imprisonment

[21] s.546C *Crimes Act* 1900. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units and/or 12 months imprisonment

[22] s.58 *Crimes Act* 1900. Maximum penalty: 5 years imprisonment

Cruelty to animals: it is an offence to cause cruelty to animals.[27]. Police have used this law recently in relation to tactics used (for example, marble rolls) against police horses.

Possession of offensive weapon or dangerous implement — Offensive implements are anything made or intended to be used to injure a person or cause property damage — including bats, tools and other everyday items that can be construed to be a weapon. Remember that except in exceptional circumstances, it is also an offence to carry a knife (including pocket knives/tools) in a public place

[23] s.195 *Crimes Act* 1900. Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units and/or 5 years imprisonment.
[24] s. 10A *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment
[25] s.10B *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units or 3 months imprisonment.
[26] s.4 *Summary Offences Act* 1988. Maximum penalty: 4 penalty units
[27] s.5—6 *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act* 1979. Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

1. Olympic Park Factsheet: Introduction

In the lead up the Sydney 2000 Olympic games, the NSW police and other authorised persons were given far-ranging powers to maintain public order and curb dissent in the name of Olympic security.

The *Homebush Bay Operations Act 1999* — which gave police and other authorised rangers and security guards the power to use reasonable force to remove people for annoyance and inconvenience — created a swathe of new public order offences at and around the Homebush Bay Olympic site. However, due to public criticism of the Homebush Bay law and the policing powers it created, the government agreed to repeal it after the Olympics was over.

Yet in July 2001, just months before the Homebush Bay law was to expire, the government quietly passed the *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001. Despite the fact that the heightened security threat of the Olympics has passed, the new Olympic Park law recreates all of the same controversial policing powers and public order offences contained in the previous Homebush Bay law.

This factsheet has been put together to inform you of your legal rights and of police powers at and around the Olympic Park site in Homebush Bay, Sydney. The Olympic Park legislation has yet to be used against protestors, and much of it remains untested in the courts. However, its important for activists to have some understanding of these laws as they may well be used by police (and authorised persons) to try and stop the groundswell of public protest against the WTO at Olympic Park on 14 — 15 November 2002.

2. Olympic Park Authority laws

Whilst the general policing powers outlined in the first part of this booklet apply to all public places in NSW, the Olympic Park Laws only apply in certain areas[1]. Significantly, the laws do not just apply to the sporting stadiums and hotels within the complex, but also extend to many of the adjacent parks and roadways surrounding the site.

If you are protesting against the WTO, be aware of whether you are in a Sydney Olympic Park area or not. Once inside the Olympic Park area, penalties for many common offences become more severe, and the types of people who can enforce the laws extend beyond the police. Even within the Sydney Olympic Park area itself, penalties for offences greatly differ — for example, offences committed on sports grounds [2] are treated more severely than offences in the public domain .

If you are involved in an incident with police or authorised officers in or near Olympic park, make sure you note down details of where you are or where the incident occurred — it may prove crucial in defending yourself later in court against an Olympic Park offence.

[1] s. 4(1) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001

[2] cl.14 *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001

[3] s. 57 (3) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001

[4] cl. 21 *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001

[5] cl. 21 (2)(b) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty : 20 penalty units $2200

3. Police and Authorised Persons

The Olympic Park Laws can be enforced by both police and authorised persons [3] —ie, people authorised by the Sydney Olympic Park Authority. Powers that were previously restricted to police have now been given to authority staff, security guards, rangers, and anyone else approved by the Sydney Olympic Park authority under the Olympic Park Laws.

4. Powers of Police and Authorised Persons

Identification

Police and authorised persons have the power to ask you to identify yourself if they reasonably suspect that you have committed or been involved in an offence.[4] After been given a warning, it is an offence not to obey a request for identification.

Again, it is generally not an offence to use an assumed name or a nickname unless you are trying to mislead the police or authorised person by doing so. However, the penalties for false particulars are far more severe under the Olympic Park laws.[5]

If asked to show identification, make sure you ask (and make a note of) what offence you are reasonably suspected of committing.

Remember that you also have the right to ask the police officer or authorised person their name. Like police, authorised persons must have an identification card or badge and show it to you on request.[6]

Search powers

Police and authorised persons have the power to search you to secure the good order, management and enjoyment of Sydney Olympic Park[7]. It is an offence to refuse a reasonable request for such a search[8]. It is a reasonable request for police and authorised persons to ask you to open any bag, container or thing in your possession for inspection[9].
These search powers are far broader than those enjoyed by NSW police in other public spaces outside of Olympic Park. Generally, you have the right to refuse police searches except in quite specific and serious circumstances.

[6] s. 65 (6) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001
[7] cl. 12 *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[8] cl. 12 (1)(e) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units
[9] cl. 12 (2) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[10] cl. 22 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park*

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no-WTO :: olympic park factsheet

5. Olympic Park Offences

Trespass and move on powers: Police or authorised persons can ask you to leave Sydney Olympic Park if you trespass, commit any of the other Sydney Olympic Park special offences, or if they think you re causing annoyance or inconvenience [10]. It is an offence not to obey such a request[11], and both police officers and authorised persons can use reasonable force to remove you if you refuse[12]. However, they must first warn you that failure to leave is an offence[13]. It s also an offence to enter any of the playing fields within the Park and again, police or authorised persons can use force to remove you[14].

Where signs or barriers show that roads or parts of the public domain are closed, it is an offence to enter either in a vehicle[15], on foot[16], or to refuse to leave if requested by a police officer or authorised person[17]. If any other part of the Park has a sign or barrier showing it s closed, then it is also an offence to enter that area as well[18].

It s also an offence to fail to comply with a reasonable request or direction given by police or authorised persons which is intended to secure good order, management and enjoyment of the Park [19]. Again, this is a very broad power to tell people to do something — including directions to open your bag for a search, or directions to move on. Intriguingly, it s also permissible for the Sydney Olympic Park Authority to prohibit categories of persons from entering Sydney Olympic Park[20]. What this means is unclear.

Obstruction: It is an offence to obstruct a person in the performance of their work or duties[21]. There is also a special offence for resisting or obstructing rangers.

Because obstructing simply means to make it more difficult for a person to carry out their duties, these offences could potentially apply to many different protest activities.

Offensive behaviour and/or language: It is an offence to behave offensively or indecently[22], or use obscene, insulting or threatening language[23], at the Park. This includes swearing, and saying words that you may think are commonly used and inoffensive.

Equipment Confiscation Powers: Police or any authorised person can also order you to remove any physical objects you have brought into the Park if they think they are causing an obstruction.[24] To refuse this direction is to commit an offence[25], and if you do so your property may be confiscated and impounded[26].

Liquor offences: It is an offence to bring alcohol into Sydney Olympic Park[27], and if you appear to be intoxicated you may be prevented by police or an authorised person from entering[28]. If you are caught with alcohol you may be fined and removed from the Park[29].

Regulation 2001.

[11] cl. 22 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

[12] cl. 22 (3) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.

[13] cl. 22 (5) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.

[14] cl. 15 *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.

[15] s. 42 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

[16] s. 42 (2) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

[17] s. 42 (1-2) *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Act* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

[18] cl. 4 (2) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

[19] cl. 12 (1)(e) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units

[20] cl. 5 (a1) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.

[21] cl. 12 (1)(d) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units

[22] cl. 12 (1)(b) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units

[23] cl. 12 (1)(a) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units

[24] cl. 23 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.

Media offences: It is an offence to use any sound equipment (such as loudspeakers or P.A. s) or broadcasting equipment (such as video or still cameras) for a commercial purpose within the Park[30]. This offence does not prevent filming, recording or photography within the Park for a non-commercial purpose.

Advertising: It is an offence to distribute or display any advertising material within the Park other than on a vehicle or on clothing[31]. Advertising is not defined, so it is unclear whether this offence could cover the distribution of posters, flyers or political pamphlets on a non-commercial basis.

Causing alarm: It is an offence to cause alarm or affront to a person at the Park by disorderly conduct [32]. Under this offence, a person could include just about anyone — including a police officer, security guard or member of the public.

Damage to Property: It is an offence to damage or remove any buildings, equipment[33], or plants[34] from within the Park. It is also an offence to litter[35].

Water Vessels: If you access the Park by water, it is an offence to secure any charter boat, water taxi or ferry to any wharf[36]. If the water passage has been closed off by buoys or other means, it is an offence to enter the area — either by vessel, or by swimming[37].

[25] cl. 24 (3) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[26] cl. 24 (3) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[27] cl. 6 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units
[28] cl. 5 (d)(ii) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[29] cl. 6 (2) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001.
[30] cl. 3 (d) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[31] cl. 3 (e) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[32] cl. 12 (1)(c) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units
[33] cl. 3 (g) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[34] cl. 3 (f) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[35] cl. 3 (h) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[36] cl. 11 (1) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units
[37] cl. 4 (2) *Sydney Olympic Park Regulation* 2001. Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units

'do I have to arrest you to get you to answer?' -
fishing for info to arrest you.

at this demo, police can't be required by
internal rules to wear ID

Contacts for further legal help

Legal Aid Helpline: 1800 806 913

Legal Aid Young Offenders Advice Line:
1800 101 810

Redfern Legal Centre: (02) 9698-7277

Inner City Legal Centre: (02) 9332-1966

Kingsford Legal Centre: (02) 9398-6366

Marrickville Legal Centre: (02) 9559-2899

Macquarie Legal Centre: (02) 9689-1777

Aboriginal Legal Service: (02) 9318-2122

Aboriginal Women's Legal Resource Centre:
(02) 9569-3847

UTS Community Law and Legal Research Centre:
(02) 95142914

This factsheet was produced by the UTS Community Law and Legal Research Centre [utsclc@law.uts.edu.au] and the no-WTO Legal Observers [Legal1415@hotmail.com] . While every effort has been made to ensure the information in this factsheet is as up to date and accurate as possible, readers are advised to seek specific legal advice when faced with specific legal problems. Thanks to Ginny from Fitzroy Legal Centre and Sef from Black Spanner Press for their time and help.

LEGAL OBSERVER

The Legal Observer Team will be observing, recording and monitoring arrests and the individual action of NSW Police officers and private security at the no-WTO actions on November 14 - 15 2002

For more info email: Legal1415@hotmail.com